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3. Li Tsen-kai (李元凱), a former Nationalist official who is a native of Yunnan, claims to have a large number of guerrilla troops, described as ten regiments of frontier militia, throughout the province. The strength and commanders of these troops in west Yunnan are as follows (see Attachment A):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Kongwa (99-25, 23-33) (head-quarters)	HAN Yü-ch'ing (韓裕卿)	3,000
Teng-chung (98-29, 25-01)	LU Kuo-ssien (魯國賢)	500
Lungling (98-42, 24-34)	YANG Chao-lun (楊兆鸞)	1,000
Chenkang (99-25, 24-07)	LI Sen-huan (廖文煥)	1,500
Tai-shan (99-09, 25-07)	LI Chün-p'ing (李均平)	3,000
Funglung (99-22, 25-49)	LI Ch'iu-neng (李秋纓)	1,500
Hear Shunning (99-54, 24-35)	P'AN Sheng (潘昇)	1,500
Yangpi (99-59, 25-40)	HOU Mao-ch'ü (侯茂祺)	3,000
Tali (100-11, 25-43)	CH'EN Hsüeh-shun (陳學順)	500
	LI Ta-chün (李大均)	500
Chai-sung (101-34, 25-02)	Not given	10,000
Yun Hsien (100-07, 24-26)	CHANG Kuo-chü (張國柱)	1,000
Hsienning (100-03, 23-52)	P'ENG Shue-t'ing (彭碩材)	1,000

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Shuangchiang (99-50, 23-28)	P'ENG Chi-ch'ien (彭季謙)	500
Ts'ang Yüan (滄源), near Kengma, K'a Wa (卡瓦) tribe	T'IEH Hsing-wen (田興文)	1,000
	T'IEH Hsing-wu (田興武)	
Lantsang (99-59, 22-35)	SHIH (石), aboriginal chief	300
Territory between Mengting (99-05, 23-33) and Pan- lung (99-06, 23-17)	HAN Wan-hsien (罕萬賢)	200
Between Kengma and Shunning	WEN Hsing-caou (文興周)	600
	LU Chin-ch'ün (朱錦春)	

Various chieftains along the Burmese border.

2. The territory in which the guerrillas operate is practically under their control, particularly the towns of Kengma, Shuangchiang, Mengtung, and Chenkang, the first three of which have never been occupied by the Communists and the fourth only partly occupied. In addition, they have strong local support at Paoshan.\*\* The guerrilla units have existed up to the fall of 1950 through provision by the local population of food and some other supplies, and the sentiment in the area is heavily anti-Communist. Guerrilla activity has included the assignment of groups of workers to distribute anti-Communist propaganda in various localities, and their work has focused and directed the extensive anti-Communist feeling which previously existed.
3. The guerrilla forces are equipped with radio, although the sets are weak in power and short of replacement parts. Radio work is directed by CHANG Chieh-min (張覺民), a former employee of the Nationalist Ministry of Communications, who is technically well-qualified. The radios receive Central News Agency broadcasts successfully.
4. In the territory around Kengma, the guerrillas control an airfield 30 li (approximately 27 miles) northeast of that city, on the west bank of the Lantsang River (100---, 23---). The field is 30 li (approximately ten miles) long north to south and ten li (approximately three miles) wide east to west. It has a hard solid foundation (material not specified) with a 3000-meter (approximately 9840 feet) crushed rock runway laid on top. The field may be reached by flying northward along the Nu River (98---, 24---), then following the Manting River (99---, 23---) to Kengma, where contact can be made with the radio station for landing. The field is identified by three T-shaped white panels placed across its center (see Attachment B).
5. Routes of approach to Kengma from Burma and Thailand are the following (see Attachment C):
  - a. Rangoon to Lashio to Kunlung (98-40, 23-25) to Kengma.
  - b. Miehsai to Ta Ch'i (大其) to Chingtung (100-54, 24-27) to Ma Chan (馬站) to Lu Lien (羅列) to Hung Tsung (鴻洪) to Ta Chung Nung (大中弄) to Hung K'ua (弄誇) to Hsi (息) to Yang Wa (仰瓦) near Kungmingshan (99-28, 23-03) to Hsin Ti Liu (新地六) or Lenmao (98-53, 22-57) to Tung Ho (銅和) to Mengtung (99-15, 23-09) and thence to Kengma

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6. The former Nationalist 3 and 26 Armies are in an adjacent area on the Yunnan-Burma border. Under pressure of Burmese troops, they returned from the Burmese to the Chinese side in October, and they have reportedly suffered considerable losses of arms from border bandit (not Communist) groups. The Kengma guerrillas do not wish to be associated with these Nationalist remnants because they consider the bad behavior of these two armies during and after the Yunnan incident would sully the militia(guerrilla) anti-Communist prestige.
7. In late October 1950, the guerrillas began to feel that they would be unable to carry on a more extensive program without some aid from outside and that unless they could attack successfully, they should not draw the attention of the Communist forces in the area. They have been considering a plan of future attack which would first build up their ten militia regiments, then move out from the areas of their strongest influence around Kengma, and strive to gain control of the Lantsang River area and the region west of it. They hesitate to attack, however, because although they feel certain of holding Kengma and Simangchian; and the other two towns, they are aware that even one Communist division could defeat them and deprive them of their present strong points around Kengma.
8. The commander states that in order to launch a successful attack, he would require funds and equipment for one infantry regiment, so that he could establish a training corps to prepare reliable junior officers for the militia. With this foundation, he believes the guerrillas could establish themselves at Paoshan and build up their strength to 50,000 by organizing and training militia units from the surrounding hsien. Outside aid is necessary because the anti-Communist sectors are poverty stricken and unable to supply either arms or money beyond the support they are already giving. Paoshan, however, is a wealthy town capable of feeding large numbers of troops, and if it were once taken, the guerrillas believe that from there they could fight off even several Communist armies.

25X1A [redacted] Comment: Li Huan-kai, a former subordinate of T'ANG En-shan and commander of the Communist 42 Division of the 14 Army, defected to the Nationalist in early November 1950. [redacted]

25X1A

25X1A [redacted] Comment: [redacted] reports that an unidentified division of the 14 Army is in Paoshan.

#### Attachments:

- A. Disposition of guerrilla units, west Yunnan.
- B. Kengma's Airfield.
- C. Routes of approach to Kengma from Burma and Thailand.

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